

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER. 19TH 1897.

NUMBER 42

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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AGENTS OF THE
Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
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The Hornby Line of Steamers

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant in position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery.

COAL.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depôts at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
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COAL.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôts on Consignment.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—id.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & Co.
Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.
11, Rua 1^a de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.
11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

GUANABARA & Co.
Importers and Commission Merchants.
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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.

Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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REPRESENTATIVE FOR
POOEG & Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)
BAVARIA BEER from the
Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.
Price: 18000 per Dozen without bottles.

Also of Metals.
COSTA FERREIRA & PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),
RODENBURG & Co. " "
GERR. KLINGENBERG, Dörmold (Lithographers),
77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

CREOLIN-PEARSON
The best disinfectant for vessels
Recommended for daily use especially
during epidemics.
Rua da Alfandega n. 70
J. H. Jensen

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.
119 Rua da Quitanda Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all description of Merchandise from
Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,
BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Established, 1891.

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.*
No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,
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RIO DE JANEIRO.

J. C. V. MENDES
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Shipping Grocer and General dealer.
1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1
LATE PALACE SQUARE
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Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

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THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

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The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on passenger, freight and over 50000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill out 111 one to one drawings of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their sole representatives in Brazil

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58, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. at this office

AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1860.
Incorporated 1879.

Engraving and Printing of
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
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Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
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DEBITS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.
With SPECIAL FACILITIES TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
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Work Executed in Finest of Buildings.
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GUIMARÃES & Co.
WINE MERCHANTS.
Importers of

Porto, Duro and Lisbon wines of the best quality in
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

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BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

ROSEBERRY & Co.

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. REMY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and liquors of the best brands

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by using

MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The standard preventive against the perils of a
tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive
heat and normalizing the functions of the stomach,
intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures head-aches,
acidity of the stomach, diarrhoea, gout and rheumatism
in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk,
it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a
valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and
refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage and as
the only alkaline remedy that forms no dangerous
deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science
and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the
honour of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James
Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink,
is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 18500 per bottle.

THOMAS J. LIPTON

LIPTON'S Teas.

LIPTON'S Hams.

LIPTON'S Jams.

LIPTON'S Pickles.

LIPTON'S Groceries

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ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorably conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy to the Achilator Topka and Sava P. Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,384,500 (£ 3,692,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$163,100.00 (£ 35,230).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block & Co.

No. 215, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £8,250,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise on every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria 710

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.Capital (fully subscribed)..... £2,175,500
Reserve fund..... £ 874,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50 Rua 1^a de Março.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1^a de Março, 2nd floor**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle & Co.

No. 38 Rua 1^a de Março.**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.**

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merithy" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO

CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,

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Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

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HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E.C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 800,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1^a de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO

BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.

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NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

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CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs).

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

General administration: 78, Rua da Quitanda

RIO DE JANEIRO

Agencies at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office: No. 9, rue Laffitte.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du commerce et de l'industrie en France.

Lazard Frères & Co.

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Paris Bank, Limited.

Lazard Frères & Co.

J. Henry Schneider & Co.

Renouard Frères & Co.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine government has granted a railway concession from Paraná in the Brazilian frontier to Messrs. Garrido & Co. A grant of thirty leagues of land goes with the concession.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires last week state that enormous clouds of locusts are threatening the cultivated districts. The government has appropriated \$300,000 for the destruction of the insects.

—The September receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$72,941.92, which are below those for September of the three preceding years, but are an improvement on those of the five preceding months.

—Mr

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m., returning leaving São Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly from Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambaré:

Central Railway (S. P. R.) express to Campinas, thence by Minas and Rio Negro to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of the railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. (the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Rio de Janeiro).

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central Railway at 12 p. m. and 12:40 p. m. the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Trains leave the Pombal station at 1 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with the Minas Railway. From Petropolis, trains leave at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. to connect with the Minas Railway. From Petropolis, trains leave at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. to connect with the Minas Railway.

Nova Friburgo:

Trains leave the Pombal station at 6 a. m. daily, and at 1 p. m. on Sundays. From Nova Friburgo, trains leave at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. to connect with the Minas Railway.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave at 6 a. m. daily, and at 1 p. m. on Sundays. From Corcovado, trains leave at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. to connect with the Minas Railway.

N. B. — Travellers will oblige by notifying the railway company of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced, and of which no public announcement has been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis: E. H. CUNGER, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Albuquerque (opposite post office). Petropolis: ROBERTO DE PHILIPPI, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Theophilo Otonari, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Albuquerque (opposite post office). Rio de Janeiro.
C. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Santa Anna, 25. Morning service 10 a. m. Sunday 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. Evening service 8 p. m. and 10 p. m. on Sundays. Evening service 8 p. m. and 10 p. m. on Sundays. Evening service 8 p. m. and 10 p. m. on Sundays.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Lages de S. Joao, 170. Divine service at 10 a. m. on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Bible class at 10 a. m. on Wednesdays. Gospel preaching at 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Calceiro, 10. Morning service at 10 a. m. on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Bible class at 10 a. m. on Wednesdays. Gospel preaching at 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Sundays. Services in English at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Sundays. Services in English at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Sundays.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—Rua D. Anna Nery, 10. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Sundays. Services in English at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Sundays. Services in English at 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Sundays.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, 118, Rua General Camargo. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. M. MONTAGNA, Rua do Ouvidor, 10.

Dr. Haverburg, Physician and acupuncturist. Residence: 100, Rua 15 de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 2, Rua d'Almeida, 11. C. F. LUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 11. On the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—No. 1, Rua Gonçalves Dias. Open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Reading Room.—No. 10, Rua da Imperatriz, 10. Open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., and of self-offering, will be gratefully received at the Mission, No. 10, No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 9, Rua da Assembleia, 9. Open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., and of self-offering, will be gratefully received at the Association, No. 9, Rua da Assembleia, 9.

Grande Hotel Internacional

ESTABELECIMENTO EM PETROPOLIS
SANTA THERESA HILL.

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108.

Telephone No. 805

Is opened every 10 minutes by the electric tram cars line from the house, and the electric tram cars line from the house, and the electric tram cars line from the house.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and modern amenities, and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature always and refreshing. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to FERREIRA MENDES, ANSULMIRA, 12. Telephone 200.

HOTEL RIO DE JANEIRO
GEORGE'S
Lunch Room and Restaurant.

Recently renovated and improved through the most convenient located in the city, being situated in the heart of the banking district, and within a minute's walk of the Praça and Postoffice. Special pains taken to provide a first class table and prompt service.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA, No. 8.

1st floor

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL
RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvester tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the bay, ocean, hills and buildings being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and invalids.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIVIAN SUZANA MENTGES.

Grande Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA

Cottages

Telephone No. 20004

The hotel, which has been completely renovated, is situated in the best part of the city, enjoying an excellent light from the sun, close to the beach, and a fine view, surrounded by a large garden, having, convenient to the city, and well furnished, good shower, and swimming bath, discharges in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Porcelaine system, and table-ware, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel in this capital.

Provision for the large number of tables and splendid table-ware.

The restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely renovated and has been provided with modern improvements. Every convenience including a hydraulic system of service, dining rooms, and swimming pools.

The apartments have been renovated and equipped throughout and are, therefore, first class. The dining hall has been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make it first class.

The most comfortable Hotel in the city.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the hotel every 10 minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the most pleasant Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

Then, with a long, even sweep, it struck out steadily for that point of the shore where a path leads through the hollow of the hills to the road from Marinho to Rocca di Papa.

The men, with Pippo safely carried in his grandmother's arms, made as best they could in the same direction. It was no easy task, unless they too should enter into the water. Pulling themselves up by the bushes on the hillside where the bank sloped sharply down to the lake, they arrived, breathless and muttering ejaculations, at the spot where the swimmer was issuing forth on the land.

He was a stalwart figure of a man, tall, clean made, and with sturdy limbs that glistened red from the water. His clear blue eyes shot a glance of steel at the intruders. It was met by admiring stares from the black eyes of the natives, and their teeth shone white from mouths agape with interest.

Pippo, who was on his feet again, broke the suspense. From beneath a laurel bush he picked up a woollen cap, such as Englishmen wear when they walk over the Roman hills. With the graceful gestures of his age and race,

he stepped forward and held it as high as he could reach toward the perplexed stranger. The blue eyes had a troubled look as they wandered from the little white shirted figure to the expectant faces around. The humour of the situation prevailed and, with a burst of laughter, the stranger took the cap from the child's hand and clapped it on his head.

" Bravo!" cried the delighted peasants together. The charm was broken. The grandmother gathered from the ground a set of flannels, one of the reapers held up a pair of breeches in stout tweeds, and another examined curiously the long stocking which terminates athletic costume in regions of more advanced civilisation. The look of trouble came back to the stranger's eyes.

" Drop that!" he called out with a vague gesture of his bare muscular arm. The peasants stood open-mouthed at the sharp, quick English sounds.

" I'm in a nasty fix if these brigands run off with my clothes," muttered the stranger to himself. Stooping over, he patted Pippo on the head and pointed to his shirt. The child ran to fetch it and was followed by his grandmother and the reapers, each crowding forward with some article of clothing. The stranger gathered everything into his arms and bowed awkwardly. The peasants remained standing by in unbroken silence. He waved at them his right hand, in which he was holding his untanned leather shoes.

" Go away! You don't expect me to do my dressing for your benefit, do you?"

Pippo's grandmother took hold of the child's hand, and the reapers looked uncertainly at each other. With a groan, the stranger thrust his feet into his shoes and started up the hill with his clothes on his arm. The peasants followed after at a respectful distance. When they reached the carriage road their number was increased by new groups, whose work was also duly put off for the sake of the strange sight. Those first on the field explained to the newcomers that they had lost the thrill of the scene in the water. With flushed face and resolute stride, the stranger went forward in his scant costume, looking neither to the left nor to the right. As they passed the convent chapel of the Trinity, the bells rang out merrily.

Before coming to the narrow lanes of Rocca di Papa, that climb up, with one house on top of the other, to the ruined citadel, the stranger halted at a large modern gate and rang the bell violently. All the inhabitants knew the villa, which had been building for many months. They had often discussed the coming of the rich Englishman who owned it, and what he should bring to their mountain town. A man ran down the drive from the inside and opened the gate. The stranger cut short his amazement by a few hasty words. The valet turned impatiently to the crowd:

" Is this your welcome to the Signor Arturo, who comes to live with you? Never, then, did you hear that Englishmen swim in the water even as you walk on the land? *Davvero!* have you not shame of yourselves?"

The peasants looked at each other again uncertainly. The Englishman, through the bars of the gate, saw Pippo's grandmother drop her jaw in dismay where she was standing to hold up the child for a last look at him. With a gasp he snatched his cap from his head, bowed, and hurried towards the house. As his stripped body and red limbs disappeared in the shrubbery, his new townspeople recovered their spirits.

" *Arriva il signor Inglese! arriva il signor Arturo!*" they cried with one accord. Then, chattering and with renewed interest in life, they went on to their work in the cornfields.

Pippo, at the washing which his grandmother felt it her duty to give him that morning, asked soberly— "Nonna, are then the English Christians?"

From The Speaker.

THE COMING OF ARTURO.

Pippo, clad only in his shirt as he had jumped from bed, was trotting contentedly behind the reapers of Rocca di Papa. It was nearly four o'clock of the summer morning, and they were making an early start before the heat of the day should come when no man can work. The way was in full sight of the lake of Albano, which lies below as in a bowl of the crater of a volcano burnt out ages before Rome was built.

Pippo gave a loud cry, and the men turned to find him at their heels. He was pointing excitedly to the surface of the lake. They stopped short and looked intently in their turn. Pippo's grandmother, who was hurrying on in hot chase of the child, also stopped and shaded her eyes with her hand to see better the strange sight.

The uncanny waters, which no native evel enters, reflected in their dull green depths the day breaking brightly in the sky. At the surface, out in the middle of the lake, an unknown creature was going through a ceremony of its own. Its body was pink, with parallel blue and white stripes around waist and loins. Its movements were not quick and irregular, like those of the Komus who swim in the sea beyond the Campagna. The arms of the creature were brought together beyond its head, just as the boys who serve in church join their hands in a point before their breasts; then, sweeping backward in even time with the movements of the legs, they propelled their owner swiftly through the water. The creature stretched out motionless on the surface, and the spectators could discern a round head covered with short red hair. It dived suddenly down, and the soles of the feet shone white before disappearing.

Pippo's grandmother grasped him by the arm and began the descent to the lake. She clutched at the laurel bushes where the hillside was steepest, and she lifted the boy carefully over stony places that might hurt his bare feet. The men dropped their reaping hooks and hurried after. The crops of the Orsini and Colonna fields might wait for an hour in the presence of such a marvel. In front of the convent gate of Pallatolo, where the precipice was abrupt, one of the few friars whom the new government had left, interrupted his morning yawn to watch what was going on. At the head of the lake the archdeacon, who had written a history of Alba Longa, and was now on his leisurely way through the wood to say early mass at the Madonna's chapel, stopped to gaze. Even the nuns, whose hour of rising had just rung, looked furtively from their windows in the Pope's palace of Castel Gandolfo on the other side.

The creature lay on its back, floating upon the still waters. The shrill cries of the reapers as they reached the bank startled it, and it turned to look at them. Then, with a long, even sweep, it struck out steadily for that point of the shore where a path leads through the hollow of the hills to the road from Marinho to Rocca di Papa. The men, with Pippo safely carried in his grandmother's arms, made as best they could in the same direction. It was no easy task, unless they too should enter into the water. Pulling themselves up by the bushes on the hillside where the bank sloped sharply down to the lake, they arrived, breathless and muttering ejaculations, at the spot where the swimmer was issuing forth on the land.

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With the decision of a prudent instructor of children, the valiant woman made answer: « *Perfettamente—non!* Hast thou not seen? they enter into the water. »

STODDARD DEWEY.

ACCORDING to the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, issued on Saturday last, the population of New York city has passed the two-million mark. The figures given in the official report are 2,000,916. — *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 7th.

A poor colored woman in a log cabin in southern United States had three boys, but could afford only one pair of trousers for the three. She was so anxious to give them an education that she sent them to school by turns. The teacher, a Northern girl, noticed that each boy came to school only one day out of three, and that all were the same pantaloons. The poor mother educated her boys as best she could. One became a professor in a Southern college, another a physician, and the third a clergyman.

"Thistle" Whisky

The Oldest Brand Shipped from Scotland
IN CASE
PURE, OLD, RELIABLE.
AWARDED FIVE DIPLOMAS.

SLATER, ROGER & Co., Limited,
Proprietors—GLASGOW.
Sole Agent — C. N. Lefebvre,

41, Rua da Candelaria,
Rio de Janeiro.

ENGLISH SCHOOL

58, RUA JOSE BONIFACIO, 58
(São Domingos)

Vacancy for two English boys as boarders—general education for professions or business—Portuguese, French, mathematics, science, etc.

Good play ground, special attention given to the happiness of the pupils and to their moral and physical development.

C. H. LLOYD, B. A. Cambridge.

PETROPOLIS

To let furnished and well situated house with garden, baths, etc.
Apply to L. M. this paper.

WILLIAM SMITH.

English host and shoe-maker, who, thinking his numerous customers for their best patronage, solicits a continuance of the same and begs to inform them that he has moved to a more central position at
N. 29 A, RUA DE S. FLORO,
Rio de Janeiro.

An Englishman, recently arrived, having a thorough knowledge of the import and export business seeks an engagement; is a competent accountant and book-keeper and has had a large practical experience, speaks Spanish; first class testimonials.

Address:
J. J. Wilson

Rua 2 de Dezembro 22 C.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following:

Benck, William Keith—is anxiously enquired after by his family. It has been reported that he died in Rio about July 14th.

HARWOOD, Samuel,—of Gifford, Surrey, brickmaker in the employment of Mr. Brass, contractor, in the year 1878.

Rio de Janeiro, October 2nd.

SUTTON & SONS

The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

Vegetable Flower, Grass, and

CLOVER SEEDS.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,

RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 21

Rio de Janeiro.

THE MANCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1834

CAPITAL . . . £ 2,000,000

This Company is prepared to write large lines in the city of Rio de Janeiro on most liberal terms.

Apply to H. David de Sanson,

General agent.

RUA OUVIDOR, 45

"A CARBONICA."

L. E. Chatenay, Proprietors.

Manufacturers of
MINERAL WATERS.

Soda Water,
Quinine Tonic,
Ginger Ale,
Lemonade.

Seltzer Water Fruit Champagne,

Gas Waters,

etc., etc.

The water used is doubly filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The establishment is under the charge of Mr. W. H. McGrath, chemist and manufacturer, who will guarantee that these mineral waters shall be equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters may be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents.

SEA SICKNESS

228 cases were treated on board s.s. "Colindale" by Dr. Ernest Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Mougeon says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antonio Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results."

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a propolis accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and arduous illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to be used for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietors who undertake to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$25.00 per box, 125.00 for 6 and 525.00 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.

RUA DES. DE PEDRO N. 72

1st Floor

Rio de Janeiro. BRAZIL.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The prospects for cereals and fruit crops in Chile are said to be very promising.

—The question of electric traction and lighting in Santiago may be considered as settled. The Vulcanismo corporation has been empowered to grant the use of the streets for electric traction for a term of thirty years. — *Chilian Times*.

—The *Chilian Times* of the 15th ult. says that Chile is entering upon an era of determined protection for native industries and that rolling stock to the value of 1,500,000 dollars, to include locomotives and cars, is to be built in the country. It is a bad outlook for the taxpayer as well for commerce.

PROTECTION IN CHILE.

As was to be expected from the well known activity and energy, coupled with a large amount of technical knowledge, of the actual incumbent of the portfolio of the ministry of industry and public works, this department of state has been unusually active since he entered upon the duties of his office just three weeks ago to-day. A few days after his appointment he made known the resolution of the government to give protection to native industries in a decree, the first clause of which prescribes that all articles required for the railways in operation, for those in course of construction, for those under survey, for public works, establishments and sections subordinated to the department of industry and public works, shall be needed by public tender, subject to certain conditions calculated to protect and promote native industries. It is stipulated in these conditions that (1) home-made articles shall be considered equal in price to foreign made although as much as ten per cent. more be demanded for the former; (2) that the difference conceded in the previous condition shall be fifteen per cent. in the case of home-made articles manufactured from native raw material; and (3) that an excess of time shall be granted to home manufacturers. By clause 3 it is provided that tenders stipulating for payment in foreign money and delivery abroad will not be taken into consideration; and in clause 4 it is provided that whenever, owing to exceptional circumstances, it may be necessary to order articles from abroad, authority to do so must be obtained from the department. In another decree, in reply to a note of the director of public works requesting permission to order from abroad certain duplicate pieces for locomotives, the minister gives the director instructions to procure certain pieces from abroad, and to order the remainder, in appropriate quantities, from three Valparaíso firms. This decree furnished the determination of the government to afford the native industries all the protection in its power. The three Valparaíso firms just alluded to, pointed out to the minister that the cost of making patterns for the pieces was proposed to order from them, would absorb all profit on the first transaction, and, therefore, they wished to know if they could rely on the orders being repeated. The minister, in reply, said that his decree involved a programme of direct and systematic protection to the nascent industries of the country. — *Chilian Times*, Sept. 15th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Almost a year has elapsed since the decease of the Revd. Cyril T. Luckman, minister chaplain at Bahia and formerly assistant curate at St. John's, Buenos Aires, curate in charge of St. Lawrence chapel of ease at Belgrano, and chaplain at Corboba, and vicar of the Anglican chapel at Quilmes. It will be remembered that shortly after his death, meetings were held for the purpose of erecting some memorial

—Many will learn with genuine pleasure of the appointment here as American consul of the worthy chap of the old block, Mr. Lewis Baker. It will be remembered that this clever young man was for years secretary to his much respected father, the late consul of happy memory. Few men of his age and position had a wider circle of friends and acquaintances, attracted quite as much to his side by his own unquestionable merits as by the fine musical training and charming voice of his accomplished wife. — *Buenos Aires Herald*.

to him and it was decided that it should take the form of a stained glass window in the church of All Saints, a Quilmes, to the establishment of which he contributed so much by his work. A few days ago the council of that church resolved to take immediate steps towards the erection of this memorial, and have been asked to state that the fund will be kept open until the end of this month, in order to give his friends and those among whom he labored an opportunity of subscribing. Mr. Luckman took a great interest in musical matters, and was founder and first president of the Chord Union Society. — *Times*, Buenos Aires.

CONSULAR EXAGGERATIONS.

The *Times* of Argentina, Buenos Aires, of the 11th inst., has the following:

"There is no doubt that the Brazilian consul general in this city has determined to make his mark. So far, he has been satisfied with annoying clerks in shipping offices whose duty compels them to clear vessels, bound to Brazilian ports, at that consulate. So far, the vessels so cleared were British, German or

French, and, as the representatives of those nations have no interest in keeping back the ships' papers until vessels are cleared, the agents have been enabled to present the registers and articles to be manipulated by Brazilian stamps, tape and other consular rubbish. It may be remarked that the Argentine authorities do not require the ship's articles to clear vessels, a consular certificate being sufficient at the Brazilian consulate and although vessels may be properly despatched in Argentina by Argentine authorities, the official clearance is not sufficient to meet Brazilian consular requirements, if the vessel proceeds to Brazil, although she may sail in ballast.

On Friday last, an American vessel had to clear for Pernambuco in ballast. Her captain applied to the Brazilian consul for consular bill of health, but the consul, who has to uphold all the dignity of the Brazilian republic in this country, would only do things in order and in accordance with Brazilian law. He would despatch the vessel quite in order. The captain had no objection, the consul could despatch away, but, to despatch away, the articles and register of the ship were required. That, it appears, was a horse of another color. Those official documents were American property and American property is not to be trifled with. A consular certificate of the United States was tendered instead, but *no, no, no*, that would not do. Brazilian dignity was at stake. The ship's papers and nothing but the ship's papers would do, or else the vessel would wait till doomsday or sail and be fined on arrival at Pernambuco.

United States dignity being thus interposed against Brazilian dignity, the matter came to a dead-lock and the vessel was not despatched. Her captain talked big, precisely as American captains can do, but the Brazilian consul talked bigger, as Brazilians can do. Diplomatic questions were threatened, the United States minister being requested to take up the question on behalf of the American flag detained in port by unwarranted exactions of Brazilian officials. It became evident that Uncle Sam would not bow to the only claim that Brazilian consuls can put forward, i.e. commission for subject inhospitality. Uncle Sam might have deferred without losing any dignity. The final result is that the vessel is still delayed and no solution will be arrived at until to-day.

ARGENTINE TRADE.

The exports from the United States to Argentina reached \$5,000,000 in the last fiscal year preceding the collapse of the Brothers, and immediately thereafter fell to less than 3,000,000. Year by year, however, there has been some improvement, and the total value of our exports to that country in 1896 was very close to \$6,000,000, and in 1897 it was \$6,384,984. In spite of this small increase the value of agricultural implements sent to Argentina was only \$115,312, or a little less than half the value of the same item in 1896, and the figures of 1896 have been very much exceeded. But wheat harvest in Argentina has evidently impaired the buying ability of the farmers, but a fair crop is expected this year, and they feel better prices there as well as here. The cargoes and cars and parts thereof sent to Argentina last year were worth close to \$150,000, more than three times as much as the year before. The value of cotton cloths sent to Argentina exceeded a quarter of a million dollars in each of the last two years. Boxes to the value of \$120,000 were exported last year. We sent to Argentina last year hardware, saws, tools, sewing machines and general machinery to the value of \$341,934; naval stores and spirits of turpentine worth \$125,115; refined mineral oil worth \$1,060,214; manufactures of tobacco, \$39,497, and timber, lumber and manufactures of wood worth \$1,463,137. If we are as anxious, as we pretend to be, to develop our trade with South America, Argentina is peculiarly worthy of our best efforts. What we have done is to impose duties on wool and hides, the chief exports of the country, and in its surcease to congress last April President Urbana intimated that if diplomatic negotiation did not secure for the republic some concessions it would be necessary to retaliate.

That policy, it is now announced, the republic is about to adopt. It can easily be done without violating any most favored nation clause. Argentina will adopt a high tariff with concessions to be made in favor of countries that admit wool and hides free or at low rates of duty. This will leave the highest rates in force against the United States and give lower rates to the European countries with which we are beginning to compete in South America.

After our export trade with Argentina has been severely injured by this retaliation we shall have in political platforms and in a large section of the press renewed and more emphatic demands that the government promote our commerce by subsidizing vessels running to Buenos Ayres. Lumber the Argentina republic will have to get from this country, though if the duty be high enough to make it expensive the consumption might be restricted. But a sufficient duty on petroleum would substitute the Russian for the American article, and in agricultural implements, cars, carriages, etc., we are now in sharp competition with European manufacturers. If the duties on our goods are much higher than those on European goods we can easily be deprived of a considerable trade, and one that furnishes employment for much American shipping, whose interests are supposed to be greatly promoted by recent legislation. — *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 10th.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUROUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance.)

Subscription: \$5.00 per annum for Brazil;

Foreign of £2.00 for the equivalent in currency. All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 19th, 1897.

The proposal to inaugurate an American exposition in this capital next year, is one which merits more than a passing consideration. There was a time when an exposition of this character could not fail to afford great benefit, but we are not at all sure of such a benefit now. The times are changing, and the frequency of these exhibitions has sapped them of both novelty and influence. However, some good can be secured if the right means are employed to that end. Sending out goods to the care of irresponsible adventurers is certainly not such a means. If the exposition is to be made an object lesson, it must be under the control of capable and experienced business men, and it should be run on strict business principles. We are not in favor of the elaborate scheme of exemptions which has been laid before the federal and municipal legislatures, for it strikes too much of sharp practice. It is fair enough to ask that legitimate exhibits be admitted free of duty, but the exemption should be subjected to exactly the same limitations, restrictions and penalties which the United States imposed upon the exhibits sent to the Chicago exhibition. Beyond that no American can honestly go. He should be ready and willing at all times to submit to the same penalties which he imposes upon foreigners. If he does not wish to do this, then he must submit to the charge of insincerity and unfairness. His object in coming here is simply one of ordinary business, one of private gain. He can therefore present no valid claim for exceptional favors, such as exemption from federal and municipal taxation. As a business undertaking, the exposition should pay taxes and expenses just the same as any other private business venture. Assuming that this will be done, in spite of the petition sent to congress, we should like to add that the direction and arrangement of the exposition should be placed in the hands of experienced business men. And if the parties interested wish to derive the fullest benefit from such an exposition, they will send out competent men and open shops for the sale of their goods during its existence. As a rule, every established merchant, no matter what his nationality is, stands ready to keep any article of merchandise which his customers demand. He may have his prejudices and preferences like ourselves, but business is business, and sentiment is not business. He will not permit his personal feelings to stand in the way of a profitable business, no matter what may be the nationality of the merchandise sold. But when it comes to pioneer work the case is quite different. In this the foreign manufacturer or merchant must undertake the risk and incur the expense. If a great bazaar could be opened here, contemporaneous with the exposition, for the sale of American goods and novelties, it would do more toward securing a foothold in the market than all the expositions that could be devised.

NAVAL COURT.

A naval court, summoned by Consul-General Wagstaff, assembled under his presidency at the British Consulate, on the 13th and 15th instant to investigate a charge brought by the master of the *barque Contreband*, of Glasgow, against 7 members of the crew for refusing to perform their duty on board during the voyage recently terminated from S. Francisco to this port.

The evidence convincingly established the fact that, as in so many cases of this kind, the insubordination was the outcome of the influence of that hitherto the mercantile marine—the sea lawyer—who is always so ready to misinterpret the law in justification of his improper conduct.

So successfully had he plotted in the present instance that some of his dupes appeared hardly to have settled in their mind upon what ground they had refused to obey the lawful commands of their officers.

While recognizing that the offenders erred chiefly in consequence of their ignorance and weakness, a certain sympathy cannot at the same time be withheld from their captain who had the responsibility of navigating the vessel during a difficult voyage of two and a half months' duration with a reduced crew and seven untimely spirits on board. During part of the time, as many as eleven men refused to work. Afterwards, four of them turned to and deserted on arrival at Rio to avoid prosecution.

The Court signified its appreciation of the situation by sending the offenders to gaol, two leading spirits for 6 weeks and the other five for 4 weeks, the captain being commended for his success in bringing his ship into port under such adverse and unpleasant circumstances.

AMERICAN SUGAR TARIFF.

The United States treasury department has issued the following ruling to govern the assessment of duties on imported sugars:

The following schedule of tests and corresponding rates of duty shall be used as a basis for assessing the estimated duties on the entry of sugars, in cases where the test is not stated in the invoice and declared on the entry, viz:

	degrees	cents per pound
Centrifugal (except Cuban).....	96	1.685
Centrifugal (Cuba).....	95	1.65
Muscovado (except Brazil).....	88	1.495
Muscovado (Brazil).....	85	1.31
Molasses.....	80	1.335
Concrete.....	81	1.10
Jaggery.....	75	1.95
Java Syrup.....	77	1.02
Egyptian Syrup.....	80	1.125
Cebu (No. 1).....	86	1.335
Cebu (No. 2).....	83	1.23
Cebu (No. 3).....	81	1.26
Hilo (No. 1).....	87	1.37
Hilo (No. 2).....	84	1.265
Hilo (No. 3).....	81	1.125
Hilo (ass'd).....	83	1.23
Maula (extra).....	86	1.335
Maula (superior).....	82	1.105

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Oct. 14.—*Senate*.—The senate by a vote of 26 to 16 refused to sustain the veto of the president of the Federal District to the resolution adopted by the municipal council for altering the terms of the contract with Manoel Gomes de Oliveira for supplying the city of Rio de Janeiro with fresh beef. Senator Pires Perillo introduced a bill signed by himself and others for granting certain favors to the families of officers killed in the war in Bahia.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In conformity with a resolution voted by the chamber, the chair appointed committee of three for revising the schedule of freight and passenger rates on the Central railway.

Oct. 16.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber met in secret session for the purpose of discussing the treaty for settling by arbitration the boundary question between Brazil and French Guiana. The debates were short and the sitting was twice suspended. A petition to ask the minister of foreign affairs to appear before the chamber for the purpose of making explanations, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 14.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The number of voters in the state of Rio de Janeiro is 70,743.

—The new cruiser *Amirante Ruy* reached Bahia on the night of the 12th inst.

—It is asserted that in three days the permanent troops at Camabas consumed 25,000 cartridges.

—In Santa Catharina violent storms have caused some loss of life and considerable damage to property.

—The appointment is announced of Benjamin P. Clark, of New Hampshire, United States consul at Pernambuco.

—Among the recent arrivals at São Paulo were D. Veridiana Prado and her oldest son, Dr. Antonio Prado, and his family.

—By losses sustained during the war against the Indians the 5th battalion of Bahia police has been reduced from 185 to 160 men.

—Smallpox is said to be raging through the interior of Bahia, where it seems to have been introduced by the government troops.

—A Bahia telegram to the *Pix* states that the fighting at Camabas between the 1st and 5th inst. the government troops lost 2500 and 1,600 enlisted men.

—In order to escape the clutches of the press-gang many persons are said to be emigrating from the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

—On the 5th Capt. Andrade Leite assumed command of the flotilla in Rio Grande. This gentleman is vice-president of the Naval Club in Rio de Janeiro.

São Paulo is already making preparations for the reception of the 1st battalion of police on its return from Bahia. A committee will be sent to Santos to welcome them.

—At Pirahy and S. Filles, in the state of Rio de Janeiro, there have been disturbances at the municipal elections. At the latter place two men were killed and many wounded.

—It is now said that Gen. Arthur Oscar does not wish to leave Bahia until the *jagunços* are completely dispersed. He has detached a battalion to proceed against Cayman, where a body of *jagunços* is said to be entrenched.

—Probably with the purpose of inventing a pretext for violating the constitutional provision that prohibits the use of the press-gang, the castillistas are circulating reports of an impending federalist revolution in Rio Grande do Sul.

—For some days there has been a strike among the Santos dock laborers. It is said that disturbances have occurred daily, and the strikers have caused considerable damage. The coffee porters have now joined in the strike.

—Some time ago there arrived at Rio Grande do Sul nearly 400 cases of rans for Julio de Castilhos. On requisition of the sub-intendant, who feared that these arms would be captured, 20 soldiers were detailed to guard them on their way to Porto Alegre.

—A Desterro telegram of the 15th says that a band of mllaws under one Manoel Rodrigues, had attacked various officials in the municipality of Aranguá, on the borders of Rio Grande. A detachment of Santa Catharina police has been sent after the criminals.

—All accounts agree in stating that the fatalities at Campos fought with courage, tenacity and desperation. It is said that after having completely exhausted their ammunition they continued the struggle for several days with precarious supplies obtained from the cartridge-boxes of dead government soldiers.

—Campos must be a very enjoyable place to live in. A telegram of the 15th says that the election board had refused to count the votes of a recent municipal election because the ballot had been tampered with by a police force which was loaded with arms. A municipal election is evidently a serious matter in Campos.

—A state police force was to leave Desterro, Santa Catharina, on the 16th inst. on the steamer *Laguna*, destined for the scene of disturbance on the D. Theresia Christina railway. The steamer could not proceed on this voyage it occurred and a delay has therefore ensued. The strikers have committed no outrages, but have suspended all traffic.

—There was another revolt of colonists in the municipality of Rio das Pedras, São Paulo, on the 7th inst., the third within a period of three months. This time the trouble occurred on the Pádua plantation, and it resulted in the killing of one colonist and injuries to several others. The planters claim that the trouble arises from the advice given to colonists by mischief-makers living in neighboring towns.

—On the 1st inst. a jury unanimously acquitted Arthur Lobato Uchaba, Minas Geraes, of the charge of murdering the director of the Uberaba normal school some months ago. It is not denied that the director was killed, but the jury held that the accused did not consider him guilty of a crime. The poet was therefore acquitted and deliriously embraced by everybody present.

—An accident occurred in front of No. 4 dock at Santos on the 13th, which resulted in serious injuries to thirteen laborers. The German steamer *Bahilanga* was being discharged, when several bales of bagging broke from their fastening and fell into the hatchway of the steamer *Salinas*. Considerable damage was done, and the thirteen men, working in the hold, were caught by the falling bales and fragments. Some of them were gravely injured.

RAILROAD NOTES

—From January to September, inclusive, there were shipped from Santos on trains of the S. Paulo Railway Co. 451,338,407 kilos of merchandise.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* of yesterday gives a report that the President had received a telegram from the Rothschilds on Sunday relative to the lease of the Central railway.

—Public meetings will be held at the Club de Engenharia for the purpose of discussing the proposed increase in the freight and passenger rates of the Central railway.

—The government has informed congress that it is not true that a provisional contract was made between the Brazil representative in London and Messrs. Rothschilds & Sons of Paris for the lease of the Central railway.

—A telegram of the 15th from Desterro reports a strike on the D. Theresia Christina railway, the strikers seizing a train to carry them into town to see the superintendent. They demand more pay and threaten to prevent all traffic on the line until their demands are satisfied.

—The receipts of the Natal a Nova Cruz line (Rio Grande do Norte) during the past year, says an exchange, were 130,791,890, and the expenditures 318,591,890. The line is 121 kilometres long and receives an interest guarantee of 7 per cent on a capital of 5,596,052,850. A moderate dividend can therefore be paid from this subsidy.

—Instead of largely increasing the freight and passenger rates on the Central railway, would it not be much better to reduce the expenditure of the road? It is generally admitted that the *personal* is much larger than is necessary and that in all branches of the service considerable sums are squandered through bad management.

—In consequence of the shortage discovered in the accounts of the station of S. Paulo, on the Central railway the station-master and his assistant have been suspended for 30 days. The employees Arco e Flexa and Alfredo Tavares have been expelled from the service. Arco e Flexa has been ordered to pay the sum of 58,399,400 and Tavares that of 6,819,480 within 15 days.

—The two Belgian proposals for the lease of the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana line were opened at the department of industry on the 15th. They are signed by M. Alfouse Spee manager of the Compagnie de Chemins de Fer Sud Ouest Brésiliens, and both offer an initial payment of £160,000. One offers thereafter £3,000 every three years, with an increase of £150 a year, and £5,000 for fiscalization. The other offers 25 per cent of the net profits.

—The president of the S. Paulo Railway Co. is reported to have said at a general meeting of shareholders that he would vigorously oppose the extension of the Mogiana road to Santos, since he considers it an infraction of the 6th article of the contract of July 17, 1895. The minister of industry, however, in a dispatch of the 13th inst. addressed to the Brazilian legation at London, asserts that this view of the matter is unfounded and that the article expressly exempts Santos from the company's exclusive privilege.

—The new law of Venezuela, granting subsidies for railway construction, authorizes the President to grant railway concessions for one hundred years, and exclusive concessions for forty years. On permanent roads subsidies may be given of 20,000 bolivars per 20 kilometres of level road, 40,000 bolivars on broken or swampy road, and 60,000 bolivars on an ascent of 1 in 10. On surveys the subsidies run from 10,000 bolivars to 30,000 bolivars per 20 kilometres. Railway contractors must pay 20 bolivars per kilometre, and must deposit up to 10,000 bolivars as a guarantee for completing the road. Concessions cannot be transferred to foreign governments.

RAILWAY INDEMNITIES.

The minister of industry has informed congress that the decision of railway contracts, which had been made for purposes of economy, affect the following roads, the indemnities being:

Central, prolongation Sete Lagoas to Corvelly, indemnity.....	2,830,000,000
Central, prolongation Oura Pretto to Mariana, indemnity.....	962,033,451
S. Francisco, indemnity.....	1,712,781,879
Central de Pernambuco, indemnity.....	2,129,371,683
Central da Parahyba, indemnity.....	787,000,000
Bahurité, indemnity.....	4,600,000,000
The value of the material on hand at the time of decision was:	
Central, prolongation.....	700,000,000
S. Francisco.....	244,657,762
Central da Parahyba.....	584,000,000
Bahurité.....	754,000,000

Up to date it has been impossible to obtain the valuation of the material on the Central Pernambuco line. We are inclined to think that the foregoing list is incomplete, for we happen to know that an agreement was also made with the contractor of the Porto Alegre and Uruguayana line, who was waiting here in Rio for several months to receive the indemnity agreed upon. As it stands, however, it represents an immediate outlay of over fifteen thousand contos.

LOCAL NOTES

—The chamber of deputies has resolved to discuss the French treaty of arbitration in secret session.

—It is stated that Dr. Afonso Celso has published a pamphlet on the murder of Col. Gentil de Castro.

—The transport *Carlos Gomes* has been sent to Bahia, to convey some of the Rio Grande troops back to that state.

—On the 15th the French minister had a talk with the minister of foreign affairs about the Amapá dispute and French butter.

—On Sunday there was a fight between soldiers and policemen at Penha. Four policemen and several soldiers were wounded.

—It was reported last week that Senator Quintino Bocayva intended resigning his seat in the senate and his position on the executive committee of the glycerista party.

—Great care should be taken by the government in the recall of its troops from Bahia, where small-pox is now raging in an epidemic form. Unless such care is exercised the disease will be spread all over the country. Under no circumstances should one of these battalions be returned to this city until all danger of infection has passed.

—Among the arrivals by the *Nile* yesterday was Sr. Fernando Mendes de Almeida, editor of the *Journal do Brazil*, who attended the opening of the Philadelphia commercial museum in June last.

—The *República* says that, unless the majority in the chamber changes its attitude, the opposition members will not attend the sittings held for discussing the treaty with France on the boundary between Brazil and French Guiana.

—The 16th was the seventh anniversary of the entrance of Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues into the editorial management of the *Journal do Commercio*. The largely increased circulation of the paper is eloquent testimony of the public appreciation of his services.

—There was a fire yesterday morning in an *armazém* shop, in Rua S. Luiz Gonzaga, which resulted in a total loss, together with an adjoining green grocery shop. Two other establishments were slightly damaged by water. All the shops were insured in national companies.

—We trust that our readers will not forget "Jellaby's Smart Accountant" when they are looking for something entertaining to read. It will enable the reader to fill in many a pleasant half hour, and that is something to take advantage of after so much dreary reading about Canudos.

—A meeting was held on Sunday for the purpose of taking action on the present high prices of articles of prime necessity. It was decided to address a petition to the prefect of the Federal District. It is to be hoped that the prefect may be induced by this petition to use his influence to relieve the people of the burdens that increase the cost of living.

—Is it necessary to make the assertion that the lottery ticket sellers have become once more an intolerable nuisance, particularly on the tramlines? It is bad enough to have such a vice legalized, but that will not warrant the plague of dirty boys who swarm about the Carioca and S. Francisco squares and thrust tickets into your face at every step.

—It would appear that Senator Quintino Bocayuva is so deeply hurt that he can work any longer on the executive commission of Glycerio's party, and he has therefore resigned. The Mephistophiles of the republic, who is now in opposition, has been arguing the matter with the senator, seeking to convince him that his betrayal was in reality intended as a testimonial.

—We should doubtless be considered unreasonable if we expected people to refrain from expressing opinions on subjects with which they are unacquainted; but we may, perhaps, be permitted to hope that Mr. Cleveland's letter to Dr. Ennes de Souza, published in the daily papers on Thursday, will be a warning to persons addicted to indulgence in that reprehensible habit.

—An interesting service was held at Christ Church on Sunday last, the occasion being the unveiling and dedication of the new church windows presented by Reginald Eden Johnston in memory of Edward Johnston and Harriet Mary Johnston, who were married in this church seventy years ago. The presentation was made by Mr. John Gordon in behalf of the donor. The church was well filled.

—After having exhausted the regular period assigned to congressional sessions, the chamber of deputies has resolved to hold night sessions, if necessary, in order to accomplish something during the present extraordinary session. It is feared that there is not time enough before Christmas to complete the ordinary budget bills without putting in a little extra time. To a common mind, it looks as though the chamber lacks both industry and capacity to do the work it is employed to do.

—Journals of this city have censured the Italian chargé d'affaires, Signor Luigi Bruno, for advising Italian emigrants to go rather to the River Plate than come to Brazil; but even the *Paiz*, in discussing the question, acknowledges that many Italians in Brazil, starving and ragged, have asked for repatriation, that 4,000 Italians, Spaniards and Portuguese, engaged to work on the Espírito Santo e Minas railway, have received no pay for 13 months, and that the courts are notoriously tardy in granting justice to litigants.

—Now that the war in Bahia is ended and the Jacobins seem disposed to force the country into a war with France, why not send the army to the border of the disputed territory? A war with France would, of course, be disastrous; but, if the Jacobins are determined to make it inevitable, it would certainly be well to prepare for it. And, if the army is to be sent to this region, the sooner the war begins the better, for, if we may judge by the time consumed in sending troops to Bahia, we cannot expect the army to reach the disputed territory in less than five or six months.

—On the evening of Sunday last, the American consul-general, Mr. William T. Townes, was attacked at his residence in Rua Alice, Larangeiras, by his servant who fired two shots at him. Fortunately the shots were harmless. The cause of the assault was a trivial one, the servant losing his temper because of a delay in serving dinner. He became insolent and was sharply reprimanded. He withdrew, and twenty minutes later returned with a revolver, which he fired twice at short range. The prompt action of Mr. Townes in rushing upon the man, and the assistance rendered by Mr. H. G. Thompson in helping to seize him, prevented serious consequences. The servant, William A. Parris, is an American negro, and is a man of violent temper. He was promptly secured and was then turned over to the police.

—The short speech which President Prudente de Moraes is reported to have made at Friburgo Palace on Thursday will not, it seems to us, contribute much towards inspiring confidence in his courage, firmness or judgment. Besides containing assertions that are obviously illogical, contradictory and contrary to generally accepted facts, it conveys the impression of being a painful confession of weakness and exposes the President to charges which his enemies will not be slow to bring against him and which his friends, under the circumstances thus created, will find it difficult to refute. It will perhaps undo the greater part of the work which he has been laboriously constructing for months and replace him in state of moral bondage from which he was liberated last May. If, as he said in a memorable speech over two years ago, the welfare of Brazil depends on the regeneration of national character, he has, we regret to say, involuntarily dealt a formidable blow at the welfare of his country.

—The question of the letter stated by a journal of this city to have been addressed to João Brandão becomes more and more complicated. Several inferior post-office employees testify that on the 24th of May a letter was seized by a clerk and a postman and delivered to the chief of the 4th section. The latter, however, disclaims having any recollection of the fact and moreover asserts that there have been no instructions at the post-office for the seizure of letters. It must be added that the description of the letter said to have been thus seized does not correspond to that of the letter handed to the police by the journal in question. It is now our turn to ask:—Why is it that the competent authorities have taken no steps for the punishment of employees who confess that they have tampered with the mails? What has become of the letter which was thus seized without authorization and in flagrant violation of the constitution of the republic? Where did the journal in question get the letter which it gave to the police?

CRICKET.

THE SANTOS TOUR XI. vs. MR. GEO. E. COX'S XI.

This match which practically concludes the cricket season, was played on the 15th inst.

Mr. Cox had got together a fairly strong side and it was thought by many that a very even game would result—but his men failed entirely to realize expectation and had to suffer defeat by an innings and 12 runs.

R. Robinson for the losers bowled exceedingly well, taking 7 wickets at a cost of 19 runs, while for the winners Brookings had 10 for 30 and Wheatley 7 for 20. The score was:

1st innings	
W. Morrissey, b. Brookings.....	2
F. Morrissey, run out.....	12
C. Conolly, ct. Skey, b. Brookings.....	1
R. Morrissey, ct. Tatum, b. Brookings.....	1
F. S. Youle, ct. Tatum, h. Wucherr.....	1
A. Smythe, b. Brookings.....	10
R. Robinson, b. Brookings.....	2
C. Jackson, b. Wheatley.....	1
F. L. Youle, b. Wheatley.....	1
R. Sheppard, hit wkt. b. Wheatley.....	0
J. Millions, not out.....	4
Extras.....	3

Total..... 40

2nd innings	
W. Morrissey, b. Wheatley.....	0
F. Morrissey, ct. Allen, b. Brookings.....	6
C. Conolly, b. Brookings.....	4
R. Morrissey, b. Wheatley.....	4
F. S. Youle, b. Brookings.....	1
A. Smythe, absent.....	0
R. Robinson, ct. Reeves, b. Wheatley.....	8
C. Jackson, b. Brookings.....	4
F. L. Youle, ct. Skey, b. Wheatley.....	2
R. Sheppard, not out.....	0
J. Millions, b. Brookings.....	0
Extras.....	2

Total..... 31

SANTOS TOUR XI.

1st innings	
H. J. Reeves, ct. R. Morrissey, b. Smythe	13
C. Wucherr, b. Conolly.....	2
V. Tatum, ct. W. Morrissey, b. Robinson.....	19
R. A. Brookings, b. Robinson.....	6
A. C. Skey, b. W. Morrissey.....	0
H. L. Wheatley, b. Robinson.....	16
T. G. Nicolson, b. do.....	0
C. H. Allen, b. do.....	0
O. Wilnot, b. do.....	8
C. L. Robinson, b. do.....	2
E. Manners, not out.....	0
Extras.....	14

Total..... 83

SHIPPING NOTES

—The French cruiser *Dubouard* left port on the 15th inst.

—The British cruiser *Retribution*, flagship of the squadron on this coast, entered this port on the 17th.

—According to the *Journal do Commercio* of the 16th inst. 35 vessels have thus far been nationalized under the provisions of decree No. 2,321 of July 2nd, 1896, of which 22 were sailing vessels and 13 were steamers. Of the total, 13 had been constructed in the country and 25 abroad, 10 were under 50 tons each, 8 from 100 to 200 tons and 8 from 200 to 300 tons. One only exceeded 1,000 tons.

—I announced in the last issue of *Transport* that the Bazin roller boat, in her present state of existence, was not destined to revolutionise the art of navigation. For some time past, engineers in the service of the French government have been experimenting with the vessel in the Seine and in the open sea off Havre. The conclusion at which they have arrived is that M. Bazin is right in principle, and that the use of rollers or wheels economise 70 per cent. of power as compared with an ordinary keel. The boat behaves well in rough weather, is easily maneuvered, and throws up very little swell—a point of some importance in river traffic. Their opinion is, however, that M. Bazin's invention can only be regarded as a satisfactory experiment and not as solution of the problem. Among its various defects are want of bulk and of propelling power.—*Transport*, Sept. 25.

BUSINESS NOTES

—A new contract with the São Paulo Gas Co. was signed at São Paulo on the 15th inst.

—In consequence of non-payment of dues the telephones have been withdrawn from the barracks and other military establishments at Porto Alegre.

—At the warehouses of the Santos Dock Co., from January to September, inclusive, there were received 3,774,696 packages of merchandise. During the same period 3,562,749 packages were withdrawn.

—According to an official announcement the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation celebrated between Brazil and Paraguay, promulgated by decree 9,234 of June 28, 1884, will terminate on September 15, 1898.

—At the warehouses and wharves of the Santos Dock Co. 39,835 cars were loaded with 281,889,170 kilos of merchandise, including 134,320,000 kilos of coal and 10,828,500 kilos of salt, in the nine months ended on the 30th of last September.

—We understand that the weather-beaten exposition building in the Largo da Lapa is to be utilized by a local association for a permanent agricultural exhibition. In some respects this is a good measure, and we trust that the fruit-misers and gardeners of the municipality will make good use of it.

—A municipal decree was published on the 14th inst. promulgating the resolution of the municipal council, which was first voted by the prefect and then approved by the senate, authorizing the prefect to modify clauses 4, 5 and 13 of the contract celebrated with Manoel Gomes de Oliveira for the public supply of fresh beef.

—The Para (New) Gas Company, Limited, was registered in London on September 15th. It has a capital of £80,000, in shares of £10 each, and is organized to acquire the assets of the present company (Para Gas Company, Limited), to satisfy liabilities of the same, to float and execute an agreement to be made with the Municipal Lighting Syndicate, and to operate and extend the plant now in use in the city of Para.

—In view of the report, published in the *Financial News*, of the probable failure of the Banco Nacional, a representative of the *Journal do Brazil* on Thursday interviewed the president of that bank, Coude de Figueiredo, who indignantly contradicted the report. On that day 160 shares of the bank were sold at the rate of 105. Three years ago the shares were at premium, being quoted in October, 1894, at 143.55. And yet THE RIO NEWS has been violently assailed for venturing to allude to a financial and commercial crisis from which the country is suffering.

We are informed that the work of putting additional buildings for the Diamond Match Co. machinery, in connection with the Crucial factory, in Engenho Novo, is progressing rapidly. The new manager, Mr. Preston, is now on the ground, and it is expected to have these works ready early in the coming year. To complete machines are to be erected now, and even later on, which will give Rio de Janeiro one of the largest match factories in the world.

—According to the report of the Bahia and São Francisco Railway Company the traffic records for the half-year ended 30th June on the great undertaking amount to £62,716, and exceed those of the corresponding period of 1896 by £14,215. This increase is chiefly the result of the higher scale of tariff rates provisionally authorized by the government. There has been an increase of expenditure of about £35. It is proposed to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and to carry forward £2,796.—*Transport*, Sept. 24.

—Mail advices from London to prominent export interests in Brazilian trade say that certain improvements which are contemplated in Rio Janeiro, for which both American and British firms have submitted the estimates, it is strongly believed that German competitors will capture the contract. The advices add that both of the contracts are said to be valued at upward of \$400. They are for a large ice plant and a coal repair shop. Time in which to make payments seem to be as much of an object price, and it is this point which it believed will meet with better success in being than in either London or New York.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 7th.

—We hear that Mr. Wilman is now seeking to organize a company, with a capital of 40,000\$, to publish his projected Brazilian review. From the telegram sent down from São Paulo we were led to believe that the capital had been arranged. As Mr. Wilman's scheme is to defend the country against misrepresentation, he surely ought to be able to secure all needed assistance in official circles.

—The resolution of a commission in the Argentine congress not to impose a discriminating tax on Western and Brazilian telegrams, on the ground that it is unconstitutional, has stirred up a lively discussion over the matter in Buenos Aires. The *Prensa* insists on the tax, and the *Nación* opposes it. It does not occur to the *Prensa* apparently that a strict enforcement of such a tax on telegrams coming over lines enjoying a monopoly would cut much deeper than is at first sight apparent. If we mistake not, all the lines in this part of the world are so favored—the trans-fluvial line between Buenos Aires and Montevideo, the Western and Brazilian, the French line from the United States to Pará, and even the Galveston line. And the worst monopolies of all are the government lines.

—Mail advices from Brazil to parties interested in the trade say that the high rate of exchange is having some effect with large importers at Rio de Janeiro, and these are only ordering for current needs, which is naturally in much smaller quantity than if ordering for stock. A reaction, it is feared, will not be felt for some little time. The writer continues, saying: "The wholesale shops in certain branches of trade are very dull, particularly in the unmanufactured line; there is little existence of merchandise, and the general feeling seems to be that a revival of trade will not be felt much before November next. By this time Brazilian business will be much improved, and there are merchants who contemplate better trade after November than in some years past." The writer adds that the government will soon complete further arrangements with foreign companies for the rental of railroads and other enterprises of similar nature. At the office of a direct steamship line to Brazil the freight manager said yesterday that the two steamers which are about to sail in a few days are well filled with freight, and that so far no great change in the outward freight movement has been noticeable.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Sept. 16.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The customs receipts at Santos from January to September, inclusive, amounted to 29,432,072\$60.

—The aggregate annual expenditure of 45 municipal districts of the state of Rio de Janeiro is 5,504,554\$187. The revenue is estimated at the same sum. The municipal district that spends most is that of Petropolis, whose expenditure is estimated at 608,489\$6. Niteroi spends 588,465\$661 and Campos 407,888\$670. The cheapest municipal government is that of Mangaratiba, whose expenditure is estimated at only 10,090\$.

—The government has informed the senate that it sold in last December silver coin of the nominal value of 1,000,000\$ and in last August 11,971,570 grammes of silver bullion. The coin was sold for 1,160,000\$ and the bullion at the rate of 104.51 reis per gramme. The silver had cost the government 63,86 reis per gramme, having been bought in 1896 before the paper currency was so much depreciated as it is at present. The government thinks that this transaction is authorized by one of the provisions of art. 1 of the last revenue law.

—In 1896 the debt of the state (then province) of Rio Grande do Sul was 4,178,923\$18. During the period which elapsed between that date and Dec. 31, 1893—a period during which, with the exception of a few months, the state was under the control of Júlio de Castilhos and his partisans—the indebtedness increased to 7,572,256\$518. Since then Castilhos, notwithstanding the decadence of the principal industry in the state—the cattle industry—has drawn from increased taxation and from the pecuniary assistance which he obtained from the general government and the state government of São Paulo, sufficient resources to enable him to reduce the debt to 4,500,000\$.

COFFEE NOTES

—A telegram from the 17th inst. from Ceará says that the Bahian coffee crop is expected to be large.

—Dr. André Werneck says that at the present cost of growing coffee the price of 124 arroba does not pay expenses. He accordingly suggests that whenever the price falls below that rate coffee shall be exempt from export duty, which should moreover, he thinks, be regulated by a sliding scale when prices are higher.

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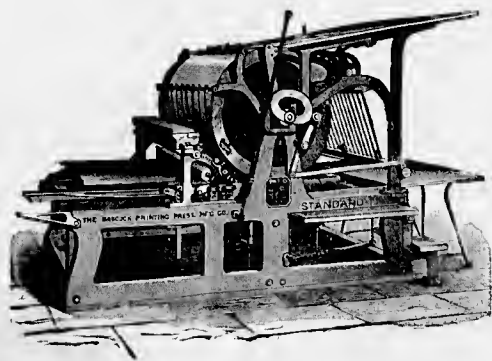
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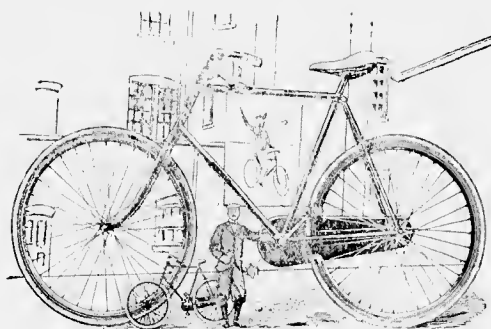


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